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A F SCHULZ BALTO

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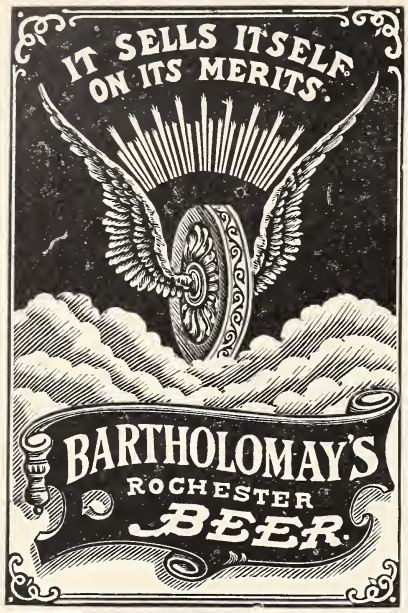

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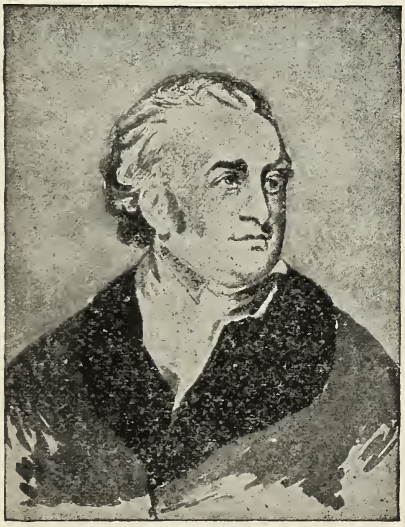

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NOTE ON INFANTILE SCURVY.

BY

JOSEPH LEIDY, JR., M. D., PHILADELPHIA,

ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS TO THE PENSYLVANIA HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, ELWYN.

CASE II. The following notes are of a case in private practice and one which was under constant observation :

> R. D., age eleven months, of healthy parentage, one of three children, came with the history of having Rheumatism. The symptoms were entirely referable to the lower extremities, which were painful to the touch, though no evidence of swelling could be detected. When the soles of the feet were pricked the child would make partially successful efforts to draw the limb up ; pressure along the femur or over the knee-joints occasioned considerable pain. Petechial spots were present over both tibia and on the *lower* gums. There was slight anemia. Heart and lungs negative; bowels loose. As the patient was upon sterilized milk, the diet was continued, and in addition, beef-juice and orange-juice; but little progress was made. At the end of ten days the gums were decidedly spongy, the limbs not at all improved (owing to the tendency to diarrhea), and considerable gastro-intestinal irritation. Pasteurized milk with Fairchild's Peptogenic Powder was substituted for the sterilized milk, in addition to beef-juice and orange-juice, which was continued. Without it were possible to witness the rapid progress toward recovery which this case made, I fear any account would be incredible. Suffice to say, that in four weeks, with the exception of the anemia, the symptoms had entirely disappeared. The patient had regained entire control of the lower extremities, is now increasing in weight, and the anemia rapidly disappearing.

Rheumatism was again the error in diagnosis in this case, and again a point of considerale interest, as well as the rapid amelioration under change of diet rich in fresh food. This child had been brought up on sterilized milk. Of the nine cases which I have had an opportunity of studying personally, six were fed upon one of the proprietary infant foods, three upon sterilized milk—all bottle fed.

Excerpt from *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of October 29, 1896.

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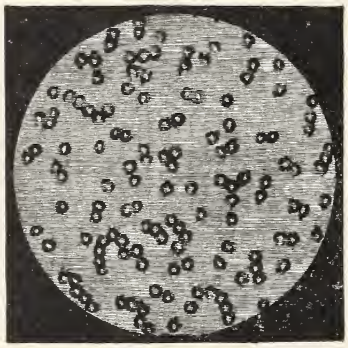

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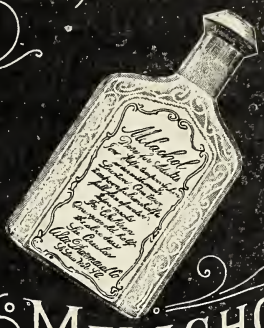

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MARYLAND
MEDICAL JOURNAL

A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Vol. XXXVI.—No. 16. BALTIMORE, JANUARY 30, 1897. Whole No. 827

Original Articles.

THE SCIENCE OF GENERATION AND ITS PHENOMENA.

By William F. Barclay, A. M., M. D.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

READ AT THE SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRI-STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN MARYLAND, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA, AT CUMBERLAND, MD., DECEMBER 3, 1896.

"But I see another law in my members warring against the law in my mind." Divine and human laws clearly point out the great truth that generation is the foundation of human hope and despair and life is the inheritance of progenitors. Perfection is written upon nature's laws and everywhere the eye beholds nature's complete work, the thought is impressed in the words, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." "And God blessed them, God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth." In the beginning nature's work was complete in all its parts and perfection was written upon creation. "And God saw everything that he had made and behold it was very good."

Correct observation is a talent in man that should be cultivated as well as the power of description which enables him to form correct conclusions and impart them to others. The eye is brightened and the heart rejoices when the mind is illumined by the observation of nature's perfection. Infinite wisdom is portrayed in nature's handiwork and the heart rejoices and the mind perceives that there is a Divinity in all her works. A disturbance in vital forces destroys proportions of parts, normal symmetry and natural blending of colors, so that the law of perfection is impaired. Disturbance and transplantation produce that which is deleterious to vital growth and strength. The student of animated nature will observe that the laws which prevail are uniform and the results of these unbroken laws are perfect.

Conditions and environment are equally distributed in the universe for the perfection of the distribution of animated nature. The highest and best results are obtainable under the careful observation of nature's productions when her laws are best preserved. We know that man has in his cruelty destroyed much that entered into his primary existence and that disease and decadence are the legitimate results. Life is impaired and abbreviated by the destruction of the conditions that enter into its causation and normal development. The earth and its productions are impaired and destroyed by the removal of the conditions provided for its sustenance and growth. The transgression of natural laws has impaired and in many instances destroyed the vital products of the earth. Animal life in different species has become almost extinct through man's wanton

cruelty and destruction. Humanity is appalled and the organization of laws for the protection of animal life and its preservation have been established.

It may be pertinent to remark that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." To the mind of the careful student of nature this truth is painfully and awfully impressed in the wanton destruction of animal life. The earth is robbed of her fulness and thereby God himself, for the earth and the fulness thereof are the Lord's. Seed time and harvest in different localities in our country are no more observed and the dwellers have abandoned these places. The earth is robbed of her forests and the benefits arising from their presence in different ways are denied to animated nature and the evil results are everywhere evident. The virgin soil with its forests and fountains of pure water and its atmosphere devoid of the causes that tend to disease and death is a matter of history. We read of the noblest and best specimens of our race co-existent with the youth of our country, but the conditions and environment of mankind at the present are entirely different and the effects upon the people only too apparent.

If the conditions of our forefathers were present and our educational advantages afforded it would be interesting to observe the results. When we consider that one-seventh of the entire population dies of tuberculosis and its effects, not to take into notice the evil consequences of syphilis and other maladies that devitalize man and render him liable to early decay and death, is it not time that we consider our vital existence ere our race perishes from off the earth? Intemperance in eating, drinking, and the indulgence inordinately of the passions with excesses of different kinds admonish the student of nature that we live in an age of excess and debauchery. The evil tendencies of the causes referred to are too apparent upon the moral and physical life of the youth of our age. The splendid moral character and physical organization of perfect manhood and womanhood are fast becoming extinct and the effects upon posterity are too easily observed in the moral, physical and intellectual lives of our children.

The effects upon the uncivilized races of the non-observance of the laws of procreation and development pointed out are the rapid degeneration and extinction of the different tribes. Our American Indian tribes have been almost destroyed by the causes pointed out in this paper. Simplicity in our modes of living and the observance of the selection in marriage of suitable companions will do much to bring about the conditions conducive to better moral, physical, psychic and intellectual life. Nationalities are distinguished by the moral, physical and intellectual conditions of their subjects. The moral, religious, social, educational and other traits of character are the results of the influences of individuals and these characteristics conform to the national governments of the nations. Intellectual conditions distinguish the best types of physical growth and perfection when not distorted by the practices that are antagonistic to the development of normal growth. Perfection in physical and mental development is the condition that attains the highest achievements in human possibilities. Education betters the conditions of men and women, nevertheless characteristics that are innate cannot be obliterated. The congress of nations and their intercourse has done much to modify and in many instances better the moral, physical and intellectual conditions of their subjects. Life is in the abstract largely that which the individual elects that it should be, being governed entirely by that perfection in physical organization and development which is conducive to industry and attainment in that which the mind attempts to accomplish. Disease and abnormality are the conditions which impair and distort the individual and the results are transmissible to a considerable degree to posterity.

There is a law that pervades animated nature that impairs the results of procreation, which is fortunately modified by the different conditions that enter into the individuality of its subjects.

The continual multiplication of the elements that enter into life are not conducive to perfection in generations, but on the contrary a dissimilarity in first causes produces the best general results. Those nations and communities that continue in their own lines of reproduction become weak and distorted in physical and mental attainments. It is observable that in physical development there is uniformity of conformation and intelligence, as well as perfection of the senses. Travelers have observed that in nations there are characteristic defects which are certainly produced by innate causes in progenitors and their multiplication increases their organic results. It is established that races, communities and families can be recognized by their physical characteristics.

The continuation of the same lines in generation produce results in offspring that are uniform in physical and mental development and are gradually improved by lines of good tendencies. Education and habit have a benign influence in the modification of the law of heredity. Lines of good and evil propensities follow names in countries and communities, and the observation of good and evil that follows families should be classified as physical defects in organization producing lines of good and evil tendencies, which can be modified by good and bad blending in family lines. The degeneration of our American manhood and womanhood is largely obviated by the complexity of nationalities, represented in our population. The influences that correct deterioration of the different races are of the most benign character and the results are most salutary in the blending of the best family lines and characteristics of good or evil are the legitimate natural results of physical perfection or distortion of either good or bad personal development.

I cannot emphasize too forcibly the truth: "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" The evil propensities and characteristics of human character are certainly caused by organic defects, and are just as certainly transmissible in anomalous anatomical organization. Scientists have made some advances in the observations made upon physical organic defects that attend certain criminal actions and these defects are placed as mitigation theories in the defence of crimes against persons. It is a law that prevails in man and animals that physical characteristics and mental inclinations are transmissible and that avoidance of the evil lines in the multiplication of the race or species is of vital importance. The argument has been adduced that education and association modifies and eradicates evil conditions and their tendencies, but it has been too often demonstrated that the removal of offspring from all influences that might be prejudicial to those that are salutary and the propensities and characteristics of progenitors prevail.

Darwin has investigated the science of descent and has applied the laws that govern animal life in its varied forms and draws conclusions that are of inestimable value in the investigation of life and its legitimate results. The survival of the fittest is doubtless true, but a careful study of geology satisfies the mind of the careful student of natural science that our computations of time do not accord with the chronology of the earth's formations. In the chaotic ages the natural conditions existing at these periods were annihilated, yet the prehistoric evidences are not confirmative of a common origin of species. The capabilities of man are measured by a just consideration of his physical perfection and power of mental attainment. The best intellect may be hindered by imperfections in physical organization or distortion of the members of the body.

An analysis of the lives of one hundred men and women who were preëminent showed that the qualities that entered into their individualities were of the highest and best character in lines of genealogy that were in no way akin to each other. The opinion prevails that genius is innate and that it is anomalous, but careful study discovers that it is the result of natural laws in fixed lines of inheritance. The sum of ulti-

mate good accomplished by the brilliant intellects is so great in the education of the masses that a just estimate can not be computed neither can the influence upon posterity be estimated. It is interesting when we consider the extent to which evil in generation may blight and curse posterity, and the organic anomalous conditions that may be its results in degeneration. Professor Belman of the University of Bonn reports the case of a wanton and notorious drunkard that is most interesting on account of the continual line of offenders from an individual. Born 1740, died 1800. Her descendents were in number rather unusual—834, of whom 709 were traced from birth. The degenerations of those traced, 7 were convicted of murder ; 76 of other crimes ; 142 were professional beggars ; 64 lived on charity ; 181 women led disreputable lives. This family cost the German Government for maintenance and costs in almshouses and prisons $1,250,000, or a little less than $1,500 per capita. This would seem a remarkable report, but no doubt it is so on account of the care taken in tracing the records.

We seldom look into the cost of maintaining the degenerate, but a study of the reports of prisons, almshouses, reformatories, hospitals and other institutions established for the care of the degenerate and poor, enables the mind to grasp in a limited manner the enormous sum that is yearly set over and contributed to defray the legitimate expenses incurred in providing for these classes. Were it not that the latter classes are in the minority the burden would become so great that it could not be defrayed and even now it is a serious economic problem. The conclusions arrived at as to the results of the union of individuals in generation are certainly in many instances correct and it may be observed that opportunity and environment have little power to modify organic conditions that are innate. Like conditions produce like results and that so-called freaks of nature are the consequences of the physical conditions that beget them. That preconceived desires influence the results of differential unions is undeniable, but are at the same time governed by the lines that predominate in their progenitors.

The immediate and remote influences that prevail in animal life are traceable in a wonderful degree to the histories of lines alone that can explain that which seems incomprehensible. Humanity in its varied conditions is a most interesting vital study and the results that follow life in its complexities are the sum of good and evil physical organizations that enter into generation. " There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." It is not possible to change the phenomena that follow natural physical conditions in organic life. Civilization in man corresponds to domestication in animals. Domestication is beneficial in the improvement in species, as it is controlled by man in a careful study of the qualities which tend to improve and strengthen animal organization. Man in the constituents of his body does not materially differ from animals, yet the science of generation conclusively teaches the student of animated nature that groups and families have essential differences that cannot be reconciled with the theory of common origin. That the commingling of the elements in generation of two beings produce certain results that partake of the physical and mental characteristics of both as well as tribal predominance is the ultimate result of all human and animal procreation.

Theories prove little, but phenomena establish and confirm all things when correctly understood. When we study phenomena in animate and inanmate nature we readily comprehend the causes that enter into effects and their uniformity sets at rest much that has been uncertain in the discussion of natural science. That which is not tangible can only be considered in a study of its phenomena, and through a logical course of reasoning be made plain in the establishment of the truth. Characteristics, tastes and predisposition are innate and are the results of organic causes. The physiological harmony that pervades animated nature in the

production of the best results in vegetable and animal life is the best when the environments are favorable. The early period at which traits are observable teaches us that they are not the results of education, but organic perfections or defects. The inclination of the human mind to follow certain lines of thought and action are most remarkable and efforts at changing natural tendencies thwart and otherwise render the individual unsuitable for the successful prosecution of the work that may have been placed before him for his possibilities in human efforts.

The natural tendencies of individuals are apparent at a very early age, and it is not difficult to understand the adaptation and power to comprehend and accomplish that which is attempted and the certain satisfaction that follows the best attainment. That congenital organic defects are transmissible is certainly established. The origin and development of the egg cell in the body of the mother and the fructifying influence of the seed of the father, thereby imbuing the offspring with the physical organic characteristics of both parents, affects all questions which the human mind has ever raised in regard to generation and its phenomena. That imperfections in mental organization and the results that prevail in lines of evil tendencies which can not be modified or eradicated by education or special training and influences adopted to produce correct mental action. There is imperfect physical organization of the brain, and spinal cord, and its action in psychical tendencies disturb and demoralize society.

NITROUS OXIDE IN MINOR SURGERY.

By John Turner, M. D.,

Prosector in Anatomy, University of Maryland; Physician to Children's Country Home, Catonsville, Md.

Two hundred years ago surgery and pain were closely allied. One presupposed the other, as doubt will usually presuppose evidence, pro or con. To reduce a dislocation of a joint, a half dozen stalwart, square-shouldered men were of necessity added as aids to the attending surgeon. Then pulling, prying and lifting were the only known means to a horrible end. Truly, at that time, indeed, was the treatment worse than the ailment. Surgery resulted in energy misspent to an unskilful end. To amputate, the patient was frequently placed in a stock, anchored and gagged, while the surgeon proceeded to cut and saw and stop the hemorrhage. The course of events compelled the sufferer to yield to his professional ill-treatment or die in agony.

A change came; suddenly the world whispered, "A new era." The chemist caused a revolution in the annals of surgery. Hope in the sufferers advanced a pace. In 1800, Sir Humphrey Davy, experimenting on nitrous oxide gas, discovered its anethestic properties and clearly described them, as they affected him. He suggested its employment where no great effusion of blood takes place. Sir James Y. Simpson first used in general practice ether for anesthesia. It was in 1847 that he broke the spell and startled the world by announcing the fact that a queer liquid (composed of ethyl oxide ¾, and alcohol, slightly diluted, ¼) would deaden the sensibilities and put asleep by nasal and oral inhalations. The world laughed at him. His enemies sneered when his name was mentioned because he had eclipsed them fairly and scientifically in their own profession.

The public generally were perplexed and afraid that their sleep would last forever. Nor was it so easy for the bravest heart even to lay prostrate and inhale a liquid which was new and which had the power of causing a dead feeling to creep over his frame. Suffering humanity at last succumbed. The consequence of which today we glorify in and honor his fame.

Let us not be misled in thinking that

anesthesia of any kind is so very recent in its advent. The general use of anesthetics is something quite modern in medicine, yet anesthetics were blindly used in very ancient times. Homer, the poet and scientist, referred to the effects of nepenthe as causing anesthesia. Hemp was used, according to Herodotus, to produce a kind of sleep in serious surgery. Pliny recorded particularly the use of mandragora as an anesthetic.

In the third century the Chinese being abreast of the times in scientific knowledge, used a peculiar preparation of hemp, by the influence of which insensibility was induced while surgical operations were performed. Mandrake, in sleeping draughts, was frequently mentioned by Shakespeare, the man ripe with learning of all description. A Polish king had an arm amputated while under the influence of some narcotic during the eighteenth century.

These were secret facts and considered merely as private scientific experiments. General practical use of anesthetics was not used until Simpson's time.

In 1844, Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Connecticut, inhaled the fumes of nitrous oxide gas and had a tooth painlessly extracted. He then used it freely with his patients. This gas can be obtained by heating ammonium nitrate and is probably best collected over warm water. It is a slightly sweetish, colorless and inodorous gas. When inhaled it produces an intoxication peculiar to itself. The human frame in consequence is affected with nervous, erratic movements and mutterings. Often the patient laughs, cries, sings, fights and makes himself generally ridiculous.

In watching the twenty cases which have come under my observation, I have detected a slight weakness and flurry of the radial pulse, sometimes irregular (probably from fright). The fingers twitched and the hands became slightly edematous, as also did the lips and face generally become puffy. Four of the twenty became extremely blue in the face and about the eyelids and neck. One case turned almost black in the face, yet her pulse was good, strong and regular. While under its influence, women sometimes are apt to make love to the physician ; while, at other times, they imagine grave wrongs have been committed upon them during their sleep. It is useless to try to explain to them ; for they will not listen. Then, the attendance of some of her friends or your own nurse's presence during the administration of the gas and the execution of the operation is paramount.

Nitrous oxide will intoxicate an ordinary patient in about two or five minutes. Its anesthetic effect lasts from two to five minutes, sufficiently long to operate on any minor tumor or abnormality. The cases recorded were such as tonsils clipped ; adenoids removed ; dead bone of the humeral shaft taken away ; antrums opened and drained ; abscesses opened ; carbuncle of the neck opened and curetted ; and small tumors of the neck, arm and back, all have been operated upon to my greatest satisfaction. Not one detained me more than twenty minutes time, counting the putting to sleep, operating and dressing the wound if it needs dressing. Time and pain, the horror of women and children, were saved.

It was by chance that I first used nitrous oxide. One hot July day during 1895, I was two hours trying to get my instrument into a young boy's mouth to clip his left tonsil. His mother got into a furious state of excitement and nervousness. The boy had two marked nervous chills, and, I must confess, my own frame of mind was far fron normal. The repeated efforts fatigued patient, mother and physician. Suddenly, his mother suggested that he had to have a decayed tooth drawn and she would go to the dentist and return to my office the following day. I thought that doubtful ; nor did I blame her.

Fortunately, it occurred to me, why not try my instrument while the boy was asleep in the dental chair. I did so, and with a most happy result. Later, profuse thanks came from that family in the pleasant form of all the throat cases they could send out to my office.

Since that one trial, I do not hesitate, after two unsuccessful trials, to proceed to take my patient to a dentist (the patient pays $1.00 for administration of gas) and then I operate with ease and dispatch. No pain, no dread, no nervousness, no loss of time or of patients experienced. In short, a happy and speedy termination of all ills is the result.

THE OLD PHRENOLOGY AND THE NEW.

By Lewellys F. Barker, M. D.,
Baltimore.

ABSTRACT OF REMARKS MADE BEFORE THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, NOVEMBER, 1896.

After a few introductory remarks concerning the various systems of medicine which date their origin in the eighteenth century, the influence of the philosophy of Schelling upon the propagation of the three false doctrines of animal magnetism, homeopathy and phrenology was referred to. The life of Franz Joseph Gall, born in Tiefenbrunn in 1758, was briefly discussed, as well as the mode of origin and dissemination of phrenological views. The phrenologists believed (1) that the brain was the organ of the mind; (2) that this organ is made up of multiple organs; (3) that each mental capacity displayed by an individual depends upon its corresponding organ in the brain; and (4) that the form of the skull permits of deductions concerning the degree of development of the individual mental organs.

The organs of the mind were localized by Gall and his followers by means of a crude empiricism. Some ridiculous examples of the methods employed were related. Thus amativeness was referred to the cerebellum because Gall noticed that the surface of the head over this organ was hot in a hysterical widow. Acquisitiveness was attributed to the portion of the brain beneath a prominence over the squamous suture noted by Gall in the pickpockets of his acquaintance. Gall attained to widespread fame and lucrative popularity before his death at Montrouge, near Paris, in 1828. He made some discoveries of permanent value regarding the anatomy and physiology of the brain. The speaker exhibited the large volumes, including the atlas of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain, published by Gall and Spurzheim in 1810. A copy of this work is to be found in the Peabody Library.

Gall approached nearest the modern doctrines of localization when he described as the substratum of the mental activities the convolutions of the cerebral cortex, and when he asserted that individual convolutions are not of equal value for the intellectual life. An outline was given of the scientific investigations which, since the time of Gall, have proven the significance of the brain for the psychic phenomena and which in a way justify one in speaking of a new phrenology. The gradual development of medical ideas regarding aphasia and its cause was described, as well as the series of clinical and pathological observations which have led to the localization of the various sensory and motor areas in the cortex. The experiments of Fritsch and Hitzig (1870) with galvanic excitation of the cortex, of Ferrier (1873) with faradic stimulation, and of Munk on the extirpation of cortical areas; were briefly discussed. A study of the faculties possessed by a dog when deprived of its cerebral cortex, undertaken by Goltz, illustrated clearly the power and independence of the bodily instincts and taught us that a great part of the movements concerned in these can be called forth by bodily influences, entirely independent of the higher mental faculties.

The recent epoch-making researches of Flechsig of Leipzig concerning the medullation of the nerve-tracts within

the cerebrum were next taken up. Flechsig has shown that whereas in the new-born child the centers below the mid-brain are almost completely medullated, those higher up are almost entirely devoid of myelin and therefore presumably unripe and unready for functioning. The child at birth may therefore be likened to the dog of Goltz's experiments—to an animal without a cerebrum. In the absence of unsatisfied instincts and marked external stimuli it shows no signs of consciousness. The first of all the sensory regions of the cortex to ripen is that receiving impulses concerning the body itself, the impulses entering the central nervous system through the dorsal roots of the nerves of the spinal cord and medulla. As the child grows older the sensory paths connecting the special sense organs of the body with the cerebral cortex become medullated and prepared for function, one by one—the olfactory tract first—the auditory tract last. The cortical fields which correspond to the various sense-qualities are tolerably sharply circumscribed and widely separated from one another by areas of the cortex which do not ripen until a much later period. From the various sense-organs there develop motor tracts which pass from the cortex to the lower centers governing the muscles — so that the cerebral sense-organs are armed each with a band of motor fibers, by means of which the peripheral sense-organs may be properly adjusted for touching, seizing, feeling, smelling, tasting, hearing and seeing external objects. But only about one-third of the total area of the cortex of the cerebrum is connected in this direct way by means of centripetal and centrifugal fibers, with parts of the nervous system lower down. The other two-thirds of the cortex, much later to ripen, have no such direct peripheral sensory or motor connections. To them the higher intellectual manifestations, like memory, judgment, recognition and reflection, appear to be relegated. These areas, which include the main portions of the frontal lobes, the island of Reil on each side and large areas of the parietal, occipital and temporal lobes of each hemisphere, receive from the adjacent sense-centers bands of fibers which gradually pass into them, thus affording the anatomical mechanism for the combining of sensations of different qualities with one another and for building these up into units of a higher order or of higher orders. They form, therefore, true centers of association in the cortex.

In addition to the anatomical evidence which points to the view that these association centers of Flechsig are of paramount importance for the intelligence of the individual, a considerable mass of clinical evidence has already been accumulated.

In certain diseases of the brain, especially in a number of cases of general paresis and in many cases of softening due to vascular disease, the opportunity has been afforded not only for the study of the phenomena manifested when the association-centers are diseased in the absence of disease of the primary sense-centers, but also it would appear for the observation of the symptoms which occur when one only of the association-centers is essentially involved. Thus where there has been double-sided disease of the frontal lobes, the symptoms manifested during life are referable to the loss of ideas by the individual concerning his own personality and the relations of himself to the happenings inside and outside his body, symptoms which agree very closely with the phenomena observed by Bianchi in higher apes after removal of the frontal lobes by operation. On the other hand, when the large posterior or parieto-occipital association centers are the ones mainly or solely involved the symptoms are very different. The individual may be clear regarding his own personality, but his mental concepts of the external world, the knowledge of these which can be put into words and the power of interpreting his external impressions by means of previous experiences may be lost.

The speaker then discussed briefly the phenomena presented when sense-areas alone are involved in pathological lesions—and also the symptoms which may appear when there is a combined

disease of sense-centers and association-centers. It will be the task of the neurologist in the future to attempt the analysis of the specific activities of the various cortical regions and to correlate these with the mental phenomena of man in health and in disease. The sense-center which receives the sensory impulses telling one of the condition of his body is known as the somaesthetic area; while sensations distinctly referable to the external world are received by the visual sense area, the auditory sense area, the olfactory sense area, etc. The association-centers are named for the present anterior or frontal, middle or insular and posterior or parieto-occipital, though this division and nomenclature will doubtless be extended with advancing knowledge. After some references to the bearing of Flechsig's work upon psychology in general and upon medical philosophy, the remarks were concluded.

Vaginal Ligation of the Uterine Arteries for Uterine Fibromata.—Dr. Augustin H. Goelet, in a paper read before the New York Obstetrical Society (*American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*) maintains that it is essential to employ this operation only in carefully selected cases; for instance, in interstitial growths which do not extend above the level of the umbilicus and small subperitoneal growths which spring from the uterine wall below the fundus and where extensive adhesions with adjacent organs have not formed through which the tumor may receive nourishment. To secure the best result it is also essential to effect complete and permanent obliteration of the vessels (the uterine arteries) which supply the growth with nourishment by dividing them.

Simple ligation is not considered sufficient where the tissues at the base of the broad ligament are included in the ligature. As shrinkage from compression of the ligature occurs the ligature loosens and the circulation through the vessels is often restored. Ligating without completely isolating the vessel does not always rupture the internal coat, which is essential for complete obliteration.

In those cases of the author in which the arteries have been divided the result has always been satisfactory; that is, the hemorrhage has been permanently controlled, the other symptoms have subsided and the tumor has disappeared so far as could be determined by careful bimanual examination, the uterus reducing to normal size.

The chief advantages in favor of this operation in properly selected cases may be enumerated as follows, viz.:

It is devoid of risk, and the peritoneal cavity is not opened. It is easily done. It confines the patient to bed for two weeks only. It removes all symptoms produced by the tumor. It effects marked diminution in the size of the tumor which in some instances, at least, entirely disappears. It does not in any way interfere with a hysterectomy should it subsequently become necessary. It does not unsex the patient. The result is manifest within six months and the patient is not disabled nor inconvenienced by the operation.

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Heredity of Cancer. — Manichon (*British Medical Journal*) discusses the question of heredity in cancer. He bases his observations on 23 families observed by himself, in which several members were affected. In these 23 families there were 69 cases of cancer, distributed as follows: 57 in the stomach, 4 in the uterus, 3 in the breast, 3 in the rectum, 1 in the bladder, 1 in the liver. Of the 57 cases occurring in the stomach, 41 were in males, 16 in females. In 11 families the heredity was exclusively in the male line, in 5 in the female; in 6 families both sexes were equally affected. Moreover, 14 out of 22 families showed cancer in the stomach and of these the males were affected in 8. It appears, therefore, from this paper that heredity in cancer should be no longer doubtful. The author also points out that the special form of cancer is itself hereditary.

Correspondence.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HAVRE, FRANCE.

Editor MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL:

Dear Sir:—I regret to notice in your editorial on "The State Board of Health," you speak sneeringly of my work while secretary of the Board; it should be remembered that when I became executive officer of the Board in 1875, there was not a sanitary law upon our statute books, except an old quarantine law passed in 1789. Every single sanitary law now existing was drafted by me, and passed through the legislature through my efforts, almost single handed. I think if you will take the trouble to examine my reports, especially the 7th Biennial Report, January, 1888, you will find that I did something more than draw the salary; and I did it, moreover, not altogether for the salary, for I was deeply interested in the work, and am still interested in sanitary matters, which I have been studying very closely during my stay in Europe, principally with the view of publishing a work on Practical Sanitation at some time in the future.

I read the JOURNALS which you kindly send me with much pleasure, and after reading them give them to my friend Dr. Powelvwitz, the leading physician in Havre, who is very much interested in American medical literature.

Very truly yours,
C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.

HUMAN EMBRYOS WANTED.

Editor MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL:

Dear Sir:—During the last ten years I have appealed to physicians from time to time to send me the human embryos which fell into their hands, and have in this way procured some very valuable specimens. These specimens have been cut into sections, and are now being modeled and studied very carefully. Yet a number of important stages are still wanting, and I therefore ask through your columns that physicians send me any material which they may obtain.

The best method to preserve human ova is to place the unopened ovum, without handling, and as soon as possible, in strong alcohol. By this method the embryo within is well hardened for future microscopic study.

It is very injurious to wrap these delicate specimens in cotton before sending them by mail or express. A perfect method is to place the preserved specimen in a bottle filled completely with alcohol, thus imitating the condition of a *fetus in utero*. If there be no air or cotton in the bottle, it is almost impossible to injure the embryo by shaking it.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN P. MALL,
Professor of Anatomy,
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.

Medical Progress.

HYSTERICAL POLYURIA. — Most instances of simple polyuria or diabetes insipidus, says the *Medical Record*, belong to the class of hysterical polyurias. The term diabetes insipidus is destined to disappear from medical nosology. Hysterical polyuria exists either alone or associated with stigmata of hysteria, or with psychical or physical stigmata of degeneration. Chloruria would seem to be a constant sign of this form of polyuria. Suggestion holds the first place in diagnostic and therapeutic importance, but valerian and hydrotherapy also influence this condition.

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DELIVERY IN THE MORIBUND.—Decio (*University Medical Magazine*) publishes a table of eighteen labors in which women apparently in a dying condition were delivered *per vias naturales;* of these, six children, including one of a pair of twins, seem to have lived. Five were born dead. The remainder expired soon after delivery. Turning after various methods was exclusively the means employed in all of the cases. In six the mothers were suffering from eclampsia;

of these five recovered, including the twin labor case. Three had cerebral apoplexy; of these two recovered. Two with advanced phthisis survived for a few weeks. Four were flooding from placenta previa; of these three were saved. One with pulmonary congestion recovered. One bleeding from an internal wound was saved, and one, injured by a fall, died.

Decio has also collected nineteen cases of Cesarean section performed upon dying women. All were graver cases than those in the table and all died. In thirteen cases the child was alive; one labor was of twins, making fourteen children saved. In only two was the os more or less open.

* * *

Obstinate Neuralgia Treated by Pressure.—Delorme (*Therapeutic Gazette*) presented to the Surgical Society a man who, because of violent neuralgia, had been subjected to amputation at the wrist. This brought no relief, and a second operation higher up was proposed. Delorme, however, treated him eight times by forcible pressure, giving entire relief. This pressure is applied by the thumb and finger. The most hyperesthetic areas are picked out and are pinched with all the force of the surgeon, who is relieved by a powerful assistant. Quenu holds that neurectomy is a serviceable procedure in these cases. Terrier points out that since the lesion is probably an ascending neuritis, secondary to infection, it may resist all forms of treatment, or may spontaneously recover. The infectious nature of these troubles, however, cannot be sustained, since many wounds which do not suppurate are thus complicated.

* * *

The Treatment of Vomiting in Phthisis.—Matthieu (*British Medical Journal*), after pointing out that as a rule little benefit is experienced by the use of opiates and counter-irritants in the treatment of vomiting after food in phthisis, these methods being directed to lessening cough, says that attention should really be paid to the gastric mucous membrane. He has obtained excellent results from small pieces of ice given immediately after meals, and equal success from chloroform water and menthol, after food. Attacks of cough are thus lessened or suppressed and do not cause vomiting. Ferrand stated that vomiting was often due to exaggerated sensibility of the pharynx and he uses in such cases a solution of potassium bromide in glycerine to the throat, preferably before food.

* * *

The Mechanical Treatment of Ingrown Toe-nail.—Dr. Henry Ling Taylor of New York recommends, in the *International Journal of Surgery*, the following method, modified from that advised by Mr. Masters, of England: A flat strip of silver, one-hundreth of an inch thick, one eighth of an inch wide, and one inch long, is bent into the shape of a fish-hook. The toe having been cleansed with peroxide of hydrogen and moistened with a solution of cocaine, the hook is inserted under the lateral edge of the nail so that the shank of the hook curves over the side of the toe and lies close to it. The greater the ulceration the less the pain in inserting the hook. It is retained in place by adhesive plaster or a bandage. The hook not only protects the flesh from the nail, but it exerts a lifting action on the nail. After a few hours the patient suffers no inconvenience from the hook, and in a few days the swelling subsides and the granulations become more healthy. It is well to wear the hook for several weeks after the tissues have healed.

* * *

Aerial Convection of Typhoid Fever.—An epidemic of fever at Rheims among the dragoons was first traced unmistakably to the dust stirred up by their evolutions and Uffelmann's experiments demonstrate (*The Journal*) that the dried typhoid bacillus, as also the cholera microbe, can be disseminated in the air, and thus alight in dust on articles of food. Similar experiences are reported from Belgium as the cause of the present slight epidemic at Tirlemont. These facts tend to show that the water supply is not always to blame in epidemics of typhoid fever.

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Medical Journal.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL,
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BALTIMORE, JANUARY 30, 1897.

Sanitary Progress and Disease Restriction.

It is an undeniable fact that discoveries in medicine which are of general interest have of late appeared in the daily press rather promptly and the accounts are on the whole very well given and much more true than was formerly the case. The great dailies of all cities, and especially the Sunday issues, devote a column or more each week to what is new in the realm of medical and sanitary science and probably this general spreading of special knowledge has its advantages as well as disadvantages.

The constant agitation of the dangers of tuberculosis and its spread and restriction have affected the sanitary laws of most civilized communities. New York City has just now taken the lead in its attempt to curb that dread disease. It cannot be said what the practical result of these stringent laws will be. For some time past the Baltimore Health Department has asked physicians to report all cases of tuberculosis coming to their knowledge, but this information was chiefly for statistical purposes, except in cases in which the patient himself desired care from the city.

In New York the endeavor will be made to segregate as far as possible all consumptives and the edict which has just gone forth from the Health Department of that city speaks highly in favor of consumptive hospitals. An attempt will also be made to restrict as far as possible the disgusting and dangerous habit of expectoration in cars and public places.

In the report of Dr. James F. McShane for the past year he dwells on the dangers of consumption and the spitting habit and suggests that ordinances be passed and enforced forbidding this habit; he also asks for increased facilities for disinfecting purposes and for the prevention of infectious diseases. He brings up again the need of an infectious hospital. He recommends dredging of the reservoirs, which is the next best thing to filtration. The Council Committee which has just been wasting money in a supposed investigation of the methods of water purification reports against filtration and also against dredging. The total number of deaths in 1896 was 9919, of which 1122 were from consumption. During the year 161,766 gallons of milk were examined and 3692 were spilled and the impression is that the quality of milk in Baltimore is improving, although a general inspection of herds and dairies supplying milk to the city of Baltimore and also a licensing of all milk venders is needed.

In the limits of Baltimore 304 stables were inspected and 172 were found in an unclean condition and were cleaned. The food inspectors condemned and destroyed last year 91,831 pounds of meat and many bakeries were cleaned. The vaccine physicians paid many thousands of visits. In the municipal laboratory under the charge of Drs. Stokes and Lehmann numerous specimens of water and milk were examined. The Bay View Trustees recommend many needed improvements in that institution and ask for more money. The work of the new board has been done with great diligence and they have accomplished much in a short time and against many obstacles.

In olden times politicians made money out of garbage disposal, but now since garbage incineration has been turned down after nu-

merous unnecessary visits by council committees to other cities, Baltimore has had submitted to it in a legitimate way a plan to sell all the garbage, the buyer to remove it, thus saving the city a large sum of money which formerly went to the politicians.

In matters pertaining to health due credit should be given to Health Commissioner McShane, who has served so long in his present position, but in matters of strict economy and municipal management based on business methods too much credit cannot be given to Mayor Hooper and his appointees. This is surely an era of sanitation and the public generally is learning gradually the value of the results of laboratory work, which cannot fail to be appreciated when the statistics of such a disease as diphtheria is studied.

* * *

The Bubonic Plague.

When a contagious disease once gains a foothold in an unclean country an epidemic is very sure to follow. The disease which is commonly called bubonic plague, from the glandular swelling and suppuration which occur, has been cutting down the inhabitants of India with fearful rapidity, but physicians who have studied the disease all agree that cleanliness and attention to sanitary laws are a sufficient safeguard, even when the disease is near at hand.

Since the studies of Kitasato and Yersin have been made public the exact nature of this disease is better understood and now the report comes, whether founded on fact or not, that Yersin has been using with great success a serum which has cured about ninety per cent. of cases on which it was used.

Like Asiatic cholera, the plague will never find a good culture medium in the enlightended countries where soap, water, light, heat and proper disinfectants are used. England, and even America, are on the lookout for the disease on incoming vessels, but little apprehension is felt that the bubonic plague could ever break out here.

Still the admission of one case of plague in this country would be sufficient cause for the greatest possible precautions and the most complete disinfection and destruction of everything that had been in contact with the case.

Bacteriology has done wonders in clearing up obscure diseases and in classifying them in such a way that their early diagnosis and treatment can be begun at once and that with some chance of success.

* * *

The State Board of Health.

The sanitary conference which is announced for next month gives promise of great success as far as the attendance is concerned. Although it was stated that many delegates would have to bear their own expenses in transportation and living in Baltimore during this convention, almost every county and the larger cities of the State will be represented and the greatest interest is being taken in the work proposed.

If the State Board of Health accomplishes more in the future than has ever been done in the past, it should be remembered that the great development and advances in sanitary science and in all matters pertaining to hygiene give greater opportunities than ever before. Never in the history of the world has there been such universal interest shown in means to avoid disease and keep off contagion.

In the beginnings of the State Board of Health of Maryland Dr. Chancellor should be given due credit for the work that he accomplished almost single handed, as he so well points out in his letter. He not only had passed most of the laws governing the health of the State but his work in elevating the condition of the prisons and almshouses will probably never be forgotten. Dr. Chancellor has done much good and original work in hygiene and he still pursues his work in his capacity of consul at Havre, France, and is gathering material for a large work on his specialty.

To return to this sanitary conference, its main object is to consider the prevalence of typhoid fever in the State at certain seasons and the too frequent occurrence of diphtheria, and to try to remove the dense ignorance of the people generally through these delegates, on the dangers of disease and its prevention.

The physicians and health officers are generally men of intelligence and yet at the same time they are men who appreciate that they always have more to learn and do not resent instruction from the Health Board, but gladly welcome the secretary and follow his directions as far as the inhabitants can be compelled. The sanitary conference will accomplish great good.

Medical Items.

We are indebted to the Health Department of Baltimore for the following statement of cases and deaths reported for the week ending January 23, 1897.

Diseases.	Cases Reported	Deaths.
Smallpox		
Pneumonia		22
Phthisis Pulmonalis		20
Measles	5	1
Whooping Cough	6	1
Pseudo-membranous Croup and Diphtheria	14	13
Mumps	5	
Scarlet fever	28	1
Varioloid		
Varicella		
Typhoid fever	1	2

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Collection will be taken January 30 and 31.

Dr. Arthur D. Mansfield has resigned from the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital.

Dr. James D. Plunkett of Nashville has charge of the medical and surgical department of the Nashville Centennial Exposition to be held in that city in May.

Mr. Wm. F. Frick, who with his brother so liberally endowed the Frick Library, has given $500 this year for the purchase of books, instead of the $100 promised.

The Illinois courts have received such evidences of fraud in the management of the Illinois Health University, located at Chicago, that they have decided to revoke its charter.

Dr. W. T. Sedgwick, Chemist of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, was in Baltimore recently examining the system of milk inspection which is about to be adopted in Boston.

At the last meeting of the Section on Surgery of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Dr. J. M. T. Finney of Baltimore read, by invitation, a paper on the Surgical Treatment of Perforating Typhoid Ulcer.

A fire at Bellevue Hospital Medical College last week burnt the two upper floors of the building and did much damage. The records were all saved and there is no interruption in the course. The building will be replaced at once.

Dr. W. H. Spangler, a well-known physician of Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, died last week, aged 55 years.

Among the various devices now being tried to relieve Guy's Hospital, London, of its financial difficulties, is that of raising a sufficient sum to permanently endow a bed in memory of the poet Keats, who served a short time there as a medical student.

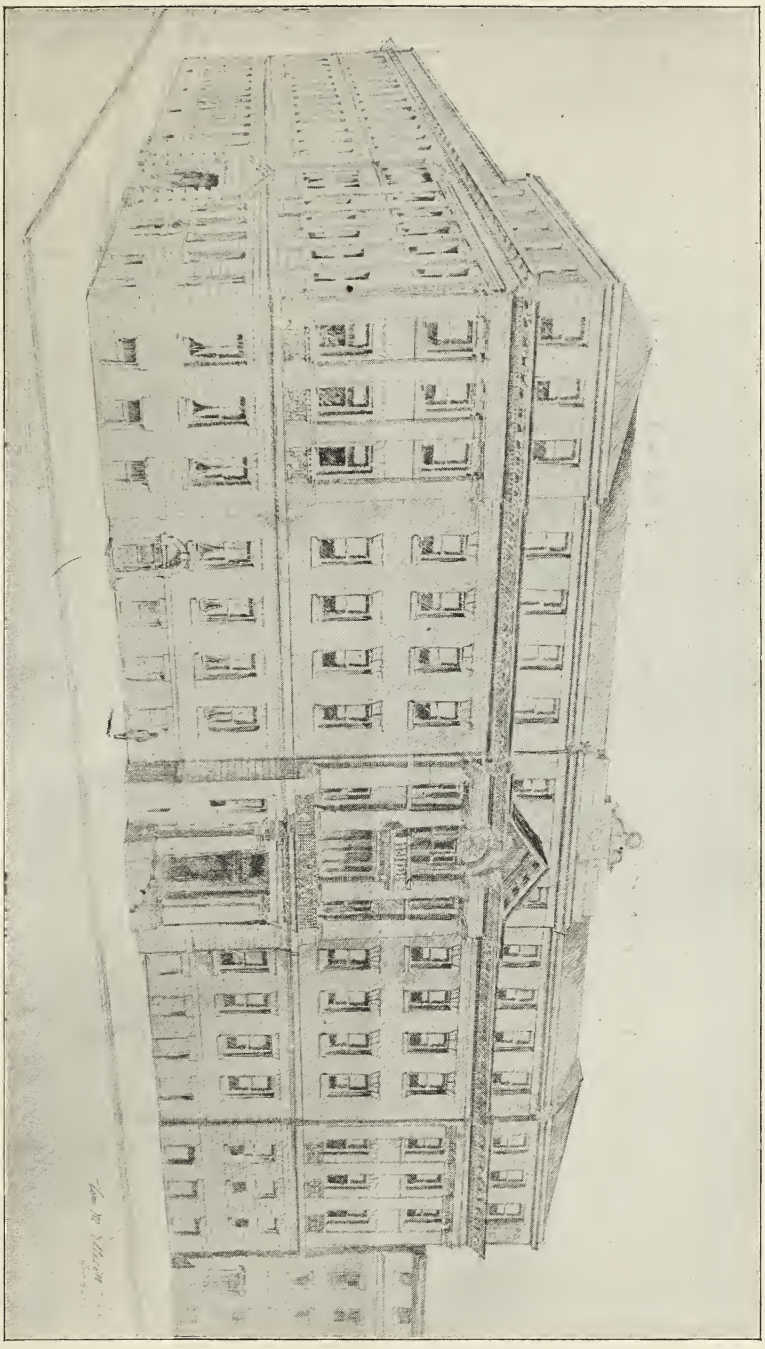
Dr. Richard J. Hall, formerly of New York City and for the past eight years a resident of Santa Barbara, California, died last Sunday. Dr. Hall was a graduate of Princeton University and attained prominence as a surgeon in New York. He was the son of the Reverend John Hall, the well-known Presbyterian clergyman of New York.

The new women of France have recently held a congress where resolutions were adopted, among which was one to the effect that "all families must secure certificates of health from intended sons-in-law," so that the fair daughters of France may run no risk of contagious or hereditary maladies from the coming bridegrooms.

Dr. Moses A. Hopkinson, a retired dentist of Baltimore and father of Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, died last week in his seventy-third year. Dr. Hopkinson was born in Massachusetts and came here when quite young. He was probably one of the oldest dental graduates at the time of his death and was also a writer and scientist.

The Health Department of Minneapolis has ordered a thorough inspection of its public schools, with especial regard to their sanitary condition. It is the intention to perfect the drainage system where sewer and sewer connections can be obtained, and make such alterations as are indicated for improvements that will secure more abundant ventilation and light.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri will meet in St. Louis, April 6, 7 and 8, 1897. A large number of valuable papers will be read. Dr. Joseph Price of Philadelphia will hold the Surgical Clinic, Dr. James T. Whittaker of Cincinnati the Medical Clinic, and Dr. Dudley Reynolds, Ophthalmic Clinic. Dr. G. Frank Lydston of Chicago will entertain the members with an original story during one of the evening sessions.



THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF BALTIMORE.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF BALTIMORE.

AFTER nearly a century of service in its old quarters at Lombard and Greene Streets, the University Hospital is now rebuilding nearly the whole of its establishment. The new buildings, which occupy almost an acre of ground, have a frontage of 172 feet on Lombard Street and extend back to the alley known as King Street, where the Stable and Dead-House are situated. It has become the aim of the Faculty and Regents of the University to erect such a building as would be complete in every respect, perfectly ventilated and thoroughly convenient and sanitary and at the same time would double their capacity and efficiency. It was found that to do this at least $70,000 would be required, which amount was accordingly guaranteed.

Along the Lombard Street front the buildings are to be 46 feet through and five stories high, including the basement, which is for the most part above ground, and will be used for the dispensary, as well as for the machinery, for heating, elevators, laundry and kitchen. A Loomis filter will purify all water, both for the 80 horse-power boiler and for general use in the hospital. A part of the first floor will be given up to the offices of the hospital and the remainder will be divided into private rooms for pay patients. The second floor will be entirely given up to private rooms and in the third and fourth floors, at the southeast corner, will be placed the amphitheater, which will accommodate about 350 students. There will be two private operating rooms and a number of microscope, examination and waiting rooms in connection with this. The remainder of the third and fourth floors will be given up to public wards, of which there will be nine, with a capacity of about 175 patients.

A complete system of ventilation will supply warm, fresh air to all parts of the building and carry off foul air through galvanized iron ducts concealed in the corridor ceilings. The plant will cost about $10,000.

THE STYLE OF THE BUILDING.

Seeing that the old buildings of the University of Maryland, diagonally opposite, were in the Colonial or free classic style, the architect, Mr. William M. Ellicott, Jr., thought that it would be best to make the new buildings conform as far as possible to these. The basement and first story will be treated as a base and from this to the fourth will spring pilasters and columns reaching to and carrying the main cornice of terra cotta. The fourth story is treated as an attic as in the Greek work. At the entrance on Lombard Street there will be Indiana lime-stone columns, with cornice above carrying an ornamental iron railing, and above this there will be four attached columns with a balcony and other ornaments. There will be near the corner of Greene Street a special entrance for students, which will pass through the first, second and third floors to the amphitheater above. The nurses' parlor on the first floor will be made an attractive feature, as well as the dining rooms for nurses and doctors in the basement.

Book Reviews.

SYSTEM OF DISEASES OF THE EYE. By American, British, Dutch, French, German and Spanish Authors. Edited by William F. Norris, A. M., M. D., and Charles A. Oliver, A. M., M. D., of Philadelphia. Volume I. Embryology, Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye. With Twenty-three Full-page Plates and Three Hundred and Sixty-two Text Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincottt Company, 1896. Pp. xvii-7 to 670.

The prospectus of this work was given out some time ago, and its appearance has been looked for with considerable interest. The list of authors comprises many of the leading authorities in ophthalmology on both sides of the water. Volume I has now been issued. It contains chapters on the embryology, anatomy and physiology of the eye. Microscopical anatomy and congenital malformations are included under anatomy, the former by Professor Piersol of Philadelphia, the latter by William Lang and E. Treacher Collins of London. Under physiology, Edward Jackson of Philadelphia writes of the dioptrics of the eye. J. McKeen Cattell of New York, of the perception light. Eugen Brodhun of Berlin, of binocular vision, etc., translated by Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin of Baltimore. William Thomson of Philadelphia, of color perception; and Carl Mays of Heidelberg, of photo-chemistry of the retina. To give an adequate review of each subject would be impossible without unduly lengthening this notice. The part upon which we have dwelt with greatest intrest is Dr. Piersol's article upon the microscopical anatomy. The au-

thor handles his subject with great skill and clearness, and illustrates it throughout with excellent, and in many instances new, plates. The anatomy of the retina is given according to recent developments and nomenclature in nerve anatomy. The lymph channels are well described. This chapter alone, with its beautiful and instructive illustrations, is worth the price of the book. The publisher's work is admirable. The index seems complete.

PRACTICAL DIAGNOSIS, THE USE OF SYMPTOMS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASE. By Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Laureate of the Medical Society of London, of the Royal Academy in Belgium, etc. In one octavo volume of 566 pages, with 191 engravings and 13 full-page colored plates. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1896.

Dr. Hare's originality shows itself in all his works and it is very marked in this excellent treatise on diagnosis. It is a record of symptoms from which the diagnosis of the case can be worked out and it is thus especially useful to the physician more than to the student. Thus, if a physician has a difficult case which shows one or more prominent symptoms, these symptoms may be studied in this book with perhaps the result of reaching the correct diagnosis.

The work is divided into four parts, preceded by an introduction on General Diagnostic Considerations. Part I treats of the Manifestation of Disease in Organs, and Part II of the Manifestation of Disease by Symptoms. The illustrations are abundant and the book is novel in style and practical and to be recommended.

THE *Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Toronto, Canada. $1.00 a year.

The editors are Drs. W. A. Young, J. J. Cassidy and E. Herbert Adams, who are assisted by a large and competent corps of collaborators. This number contains a variety of articles and matter of an interesting character and the whole is well printed.

The *New Yorker Medicinische Monatsschrift* is not only much larger and better printed than last year, but it begins its ninth year as the official organ of the German Medical Society of New York. Dr. Alfred S. Michel is the new editor.

THE *North Carolina Medical Journal* is much improved in appearance with a tasteful cover and clear print. It will be published twice a month. Dr. Robert D. Jewell is the editor-in-chief, assisted by other physicians.

THE *Albany Medical Annual* also begins the new year in a new form and with a cover. It is the official organ of the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College, which has selected as editors Drs. Andrew MacFarlane and J. Montgomery Mosher.

E. B. TREAT, Publisher, New York, announces the Fifteenth Annual Issue of the International Medical Annual for 1897, the work of forty physicians. The volume will contain 700 pages and the price is $2.75.

REPRINTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Notes on Inguino-Scrotal Cysts. By Thomas H. Manley, M. D. Reprint from the *Medical News*.

Acute Rheumatic Iritis; with Cases. By A. Britton Deynard, M. D. Reprint from the *Post-Graduate*.

Bathing and Boating Accidents. By Irving C. Rosse, A. M., M. D. Reprint from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Die Behandlung der Lungentuberkulose mittels Ichthyol. By Dr. Moritz Cohn. Reprint from the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenshrift*.

The Conservative Value of the Play Impulse. By Irving C. Rosse, A. M., M. D. Reprint from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Drainage *versus* Radical Operation in the Treatment of Large Pelvic Abscesses. By Charles P. Noble, M. D. Reprint from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Quinsy; the Differential Diagnosis and Treatment. By J. Homer Coulter, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., Chicago. Reprint from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Description of a few of the Rarer Complications occurring during and following Cataract Extraction. By Charles A. Oliver, A. M., M. D. Reprint from *Archives of Ophthalmology*.

PROGRESS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Rooms occupied by consumptives can be kept free from odor and contagious dust by frequently sprinkling the floors (particularly before sweeping) with Platt's Chlorides, diluted with 10 parts water; also keeping in the cuspidors Platt's Chlorides, diluted with 4 parts water.

The Present Prevalence of LaGrippe.—The following suggestions will be of value at this season: The pains of acute influenza are something indescribable, especially when associated with high temperature. To relieve these with some preparation of opium is only to increase the cerebral congestion and aggravate the extreme prostration. Sharp, darting pains are no more severe than are the dull, heavy and persistent pains in the muscles and bones which so often obtain in this disease. Clinical reports verify the value of Antikamnia in controlling the neuralgic and muscular pains, as well as the fever. In fact, Antikamnia may now be called the *sine qua non* in the treatment of this disease and its troublesome sequelae. It seems hardly necessary to indicate the conditions, when the use of two such well-known drugs as Antikamnia and quinine will be serviceable, nor the advisability of always exhibiting Antikamnia and codeine in the treatment of the accompanying neurosis of the larynx, the irritable cough and bronchial affections. Relapses appear to be very common, and when they occur the manifestations are of a more severe nature than in the initial attack. Here the complications of a rheumatic type are commonly met and Antikamnia and salol will be found beneficial. Antikamnia may be obtained pure, also in combination with the above drugs in tablet form. Tablets mark the most approved form of medication, especially as they insure accuracy of dosage and protection against substitution. To secure celerity of effect, always instruct that tablets be crushed before taking.—*Medical Reprints.*

My Success in Diphtheria.—Since losing our only child and first-born from diphtheria three years ago, I have been intensely interested in the treatment of that dread disease. In the hope of finding a reliable remedy, I read all I could find on the subject. It was in this way that I reached the resolve to try the value of antitoxin. I at once secured two bottles and a syringe, but fully six months elapsed before the first opportunity for its employment presented itself. I have used antitoxin in five cases and am greatly pleased with the results. I am ready to join the most advanced observers in declaring antitoxin as a specific in uncomplicated diphtheria and that when administered early and in adequate doses, no death rates should be recorded. I am convinced that antitoxin in itself is perfectly innocuous and its injection in adequate doses entirely harmless. On the other hand, its immunizing and curative value in all instances where it is properly employed is so striking and so constant, that it seems to me it cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of the physician giving it a fair trial. In all the cases in which I employed antitoxin, the history and clinical feature were such that no physician of experience could doubt the correctness of my diagnosis. Since using antitoxin I have found no instance of paralysis following an attack of diphtheria. And from the experience of others that paralysis never follows diphtheria when treated early with adequate doses of antitoxin. This only serves to show how perfect the antitoxin annuls the toxins in the system, upon which depend all the constitutional symptoms, as well as the distressing, oftentimes grave, sequelae and complications so frequent in diphtheria of yore. In a few instances I still find prejudice standing in the way of the victim of diphtheria receiving the only treatment that has in it hopes of life. Sometimes the prejudice is found in the patient. They will not submit to "a new-fangled remedy;" sometimes this prejudice is found in the physician. He does not believe in serum-therapy and will have nothing to do with it. But whether in parent or physician, the result is uniformly disastrous. In all my cases I employ Mulford's concentrated antitoxin, which I have found of uniform strength and always reliable. I do not as a rule communicate my experiences to medical journals. I do my utmost to find what will cure disease, then cling to it; I honestly believe that the physician who would refuse to use antitoxin and let the child die is guilty of gross neglect, if not of malpractice.—J. J. McCoy, M. D., in the *Medical Fortnightly.*

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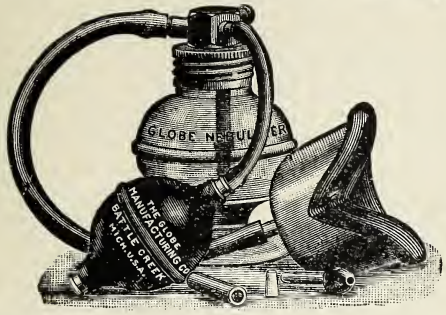

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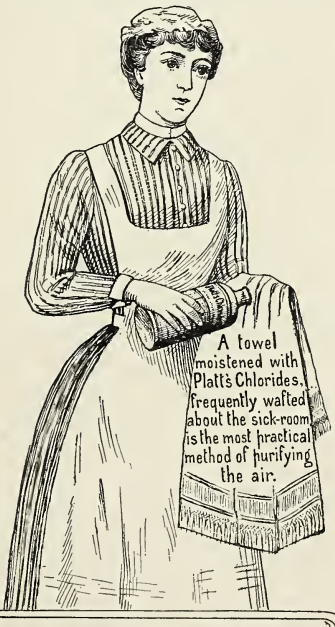
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Current Editorial Comment.

EMPIRICISM.

Charlotte Medical Journal.

EMPIRICISM, then, as applied to medicine, can only be a relative term, for though there may be certain definite laws for our guidance, which cannot be contravened, these laws are not always applicable to every case and without exception, and it is not possible for the human mind to grasp their whole meaning.

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Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic.

PHYSICIANS should have all possible benefits that can be given them by their journals. If legitimate sources of revenue are cut into, the journals are correspondingly weakened. Hence, it is to the interest of the medical profession at large that their journals be made strong by legitimate protection, and not be subject to inroads upon their revenues by compilers, even though so able in their work as Dr. Gould. In fact, it requires the special ability of a Gould to make such publications successful from a financial standpoint, and that is the only reason in the world for their publication.

LISTER.

Canadian Practitioner.

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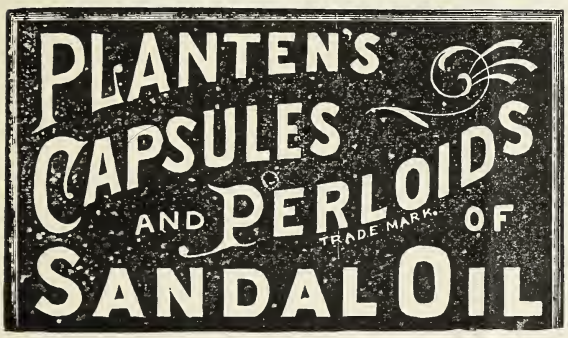

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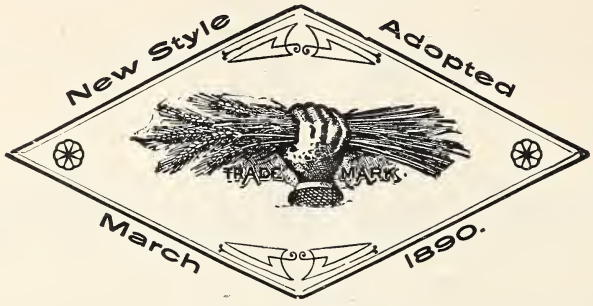

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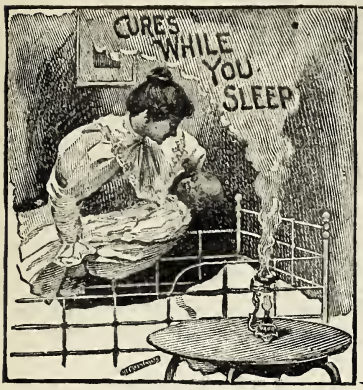

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The Success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, *finds that no two of them are identical*, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, *in the property of retaining the strychnine in solution*, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. *Fellows.*"

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